THE RUSSIANS LOSE THE POLISH CAPITAL

Bavarian Troops Enter City of Warsaw in Name of the Kaiser

A despatch from London says: The Germans are in possession of Warsaw, capital of Poland, and the third largest city in the Russian Empire. Bavarian troops entered the city this morning, having taken successively the Blonie lines and the outer and inner fortresses of the town itself, the Russians only fighting rear-guard actions to allow their main army to make good its escape.

According to a despatch from Petrograd, the troops which were covering Warsaw retired without being attacked towards the new front assigned to them on the east bank of the Vistula. They blew up behind them all the bridges over the river.

This victory undoubtedly has cost the Teutonic allies an enormous price, hundreds of thousands of their finest troops having fallen in the last few weeks of the campaign of Poland.

While to the Bavarians commanded by Prince Leopold has fallen the honor of taking over Warsaw in the name of the German Emperor and his consort, who are expected to make a State entry within a few days, the real conquerors are the troops fighting under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, along the Narew River to the north-east; the Austro-Germans who crossed the Vistula to the south of the city, and the armies of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and the German field marshal, von Mackensen, which are advancing northward between the Vistula and Bug Rivers.

Even now, although the steadiness of the Russian troops and their fierce counter-attacks have gained much valuable time for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian army will succeed in reaching the new positions chosen for it or whether, if it should get there, it will not find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug south-east of Cholm, and by the Germans, under General von Scholz and von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narew.

At the north-eastern end of the line the Russian communications are further threatened by Gen. von Buelow, who is advancing toward Dvinsk on the Vilna-Petrograd railway. Indeed, the Austro-Germans have set three traps to catch and destroy the Russian army. None of them was sprung, but one was so near to closing that the Grand Duke Nicholas was forced to evacuate Warsaw and now is fighting with all his might to prevent the others from cutting off his retreat.

FRIGHTFUL LOSSES OF THE WAR

A despatch from Paris says: The losses of Europe in the war up to May 31, as compiled by the French Ministry of War, are as follows:

Nations.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
France	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,300,000
England	181,000	220,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Germany	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000
Totals	5,290,000	6,478,000	2,630,000	14,398,000

This table was prepared for publication early in June, but was withheld because the French authorities feared the enormity of the figures might have a bad moral effect on the people.

CANADA TO HAVE 40,000 IN FIELD

Full Army Corps Soon Will Be Maintained on the Flanders Front.

A despatch from Ottawa says: That Canada will have a full army corps in the field to be commanded by General Alderson, with Generals Currie and Turner in charge of the two divisions composing it, is the understanding in British military circles, according to the statement of Hon. Col. McBain, who was in Ottawa after his return from the other side on official business.

It is understood that the first division, which is still in France in a depleted condition after the St. Julien and Festubert fighting, will be brought up to strength by reinforcements, and with the second division, which is still in England, will form an army corps which is to take the field during the coming autumn. The reinforcements necessary to keep an army corps of 40,000 men up to strength will be heavy, and explain the urgent present call for more recruits.

According to Col. McBain, the allies are making thorough preparations to meet and repel another German offensive in the west, where it is expected very shortly.

That the Zeppelin menace has been exploded and that the submarine peril was if anything less of a danger than when the paper blockade was inaugurated, was Col. McBain's statement. The British navy was generally understood to be making good progress on the undersea boats, he said, and it was currently reported that up to date fourteen of them had been damaged.

Gen. Von Bissing Recalled.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: According to the Echo Belge, the recall of Gen. von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, has been decided on by Emperor William.

TURKISH SUPPLY DEPOT DESTROYED

French Fleet Bombards and Destroys the Village of Spelia

A despatch from Paris says: One armored cruiser, two cruisers, torpedo boats, dredgers and an aeroplane ship of the French fleet demonstrated off Sighadjik and Scala Nova, on the coast of Anatolia. Sighadjik was bombarded and the Customs house and part of the fortifications destroyed. An armored cruiser bombarded the fortifications of the Turkish quarter of Scala Nova and a fortified point to the west of that town, while the other vessels of the squadron shelled and destroyed the village of Spelia, supposed to be a supply depot for submarines of France's antagonists.

The following Russian official communication concerning the operations in the Caucasus says:

In the direction of Olti the Turks have been expelled from the Norchine region. Towards Sari Kamysh we occupied after a fight the villages of Alakilissa, Kars and Ardost. In the region of Alschkert there was an obstinate engagement.

Italy's Ultimatum to Turkey

A despatch from Rome says: The tension between Italy and Turkey is declared here to becoming daily more acute. Italy is said to have asked for categorical explanations concerning Turkey's alleged refusal to withdraw her troops from the Cyrenaica district in Tripoli, and Turkey is pursuing what is described as her usual policy of procrastination.

In official circles here the feeling is held that hostilities on the part of Italy may commence at any moment, as Italy's last note to Turkey was almost of the character of an ultimatum. Two hundred and fifty thousand men in the Provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce are said to be prepared to sail from Brindisi on short notice.

Strengthening the Gold Reserve

A despatch from London says: In view of the importance of the strengthening of the gold reserves the Treasury has instructed the post-office and all public departments making cash payments to use notes instead of gold whenever possible, says a Press Bureau announcement.

The public is earnestly requested in the interests of the nation to co-operate with the Treasury in this policy by paying all available gold to the post-office and the banks, and in making payments whenever possible in checks and notes instead of in gold.

MOVE TOWARD CONSTANTINOPLE

This map illustrates the forward movement of the allied armies on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The black line shows the position held for several weeks and the arrows denote the swinging around movement toward Krithia and Achi Baba, the arrow heads showing the present position of the attackers' lines.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.37½; No. 2, $1.35½; No. 3, $1.29½, on track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 63c; No. 3 C.W., nominal; extra No. 1 feed, nominal, on track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86c, on track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 57 to 58c; No. 3 white, 56 to 57c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.10, nominal; new, $1 to $1.02, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60; new, $4.10, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $29; middlings, per ton, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $1.90.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 19 to 21c; creamery prints, 27 to 28½c; do., solids, 26 to 27c.

Eggs—20 to 22c per dozen, in case lots; selects 23c.

Poultry — Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chicken, 20 to 23c; fowl, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 17 to 18c.

Cheese—16c for large, and at 16¼c for twins. Old cheese, 21¾ to 22c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—Canadian western, No. 3, 60¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 60¼c; No. 2 local white, 59¼c; No. 4 local white, 58¼c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; Winter patents, choice, $6.25; straight rollers, $5.60 to $5.80; do., bags, $2.65 to $2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $26 to $26.50. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $22. Cheese—Finest westerns, 14 to 14½c; finest easterns, 13½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27¾ to 28c; seconds, 26¾ to 27c. Eggs—Fresh, 27 to 28c; selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.50 to $13.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.31; No. 2 do., $1.29; No. 3 do., $1.23; No. 4 do., $1.14; No. 5 do., $1.07; No. 6 do., 98c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 56c; No. 3 C.W., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; No. 1 feed, 52c; No. 4, 61c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.38½; No. 2 C.W., $1.35.

U. S. Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.51½; No. 1 Northern, $1.36 to $1.51; No. 2 do., $1.32 to $1.48; September, $1.08; December, $1.08¼. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 78½ to 79c. Oats—No. 3 white, 48⅛ to 49c. Flour, fancy patents, $6.95; first clears, $5.70; second clears, $4. Bran $21.50.

Duluth, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.49¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.44¼ to $1.48¼; No. 2 do., $1.42¼; September, $1.04¼; December, $1.09⅜.

New York, Aug. 9.—Flour firmly held. Rye flour steady. Hay firm. Hops steady. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock Market.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.45; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8.25; do., good, $7.35 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.50 to $7.15; do., common, $5.25 to $5.80; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $6.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7; do., good, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $6.25; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; Springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $5.75 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6.50 to $7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., $7.25 to $9.50; calves, $4 to $10.50; hogs, off cars, $9 to $9.10; do., fed and watered, $8.75; do., f.o.b., $8.40.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—Good steers, $8 to $8.25; fair stock, $7.50 to $7.75; medium, $7 to $7.25; common, $6.25 to $6.75; and inferior from $4.50 to $5.50; butcher cows, $5 to $7, and bulls, $4.75 to $6.75 per 100 lbs.; milch cows, $40 to $85 each. Ontario lambs, $9.25 to $9.50; Quebec stock at $8.50 to $9. Sheep brought from $5.25 to $6 per 100 lbs. Good to choice calves were scarce, for which there was considerable enquiry, and sales were made at 8½ to 9½ per lb., and the lower grades at from 5½ to 7½c per lb. Hogs, selected, $9 to $9.60 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

ALL ARE GIVEN CHANCE TO SAVE THEIR LIVES.

A despatch from Petrograd says: A statement issued by the Admiralty relative to operations in the Black Sea says:

"Our sailors destroy Turkish vessels because they carry coal and petrol, materials of war, but take every measure to save the crews. The vessels are cannonaded only when they fail to halt after they are signaled. In those cases where sailors prefer to regain shore by swimming in order to avoid capture they never are shot. All who surrender are taken aboard warships and transported to Sebastopol."

U. S. WILL CONTEST THE DACIA DECISION.

A despatch from Washington says: The announcement from Paris that a French prize court had confirmed the seizure of the American steamer Dacia as a fair prize found the State Department preparing to protest, the decision which carries with it forfeiture of the vessel. It is planned to make this a test case of the right of a neutral country to grant registry to a belligerent-owned merchant ship.

The Dacia's cotton cargo is not involved, the French Government having purchased the cotton through a special appropriation.

GERMANY MAKES AN OFFER OF PEACE

Proposal Was Sent to Czar Nicholas Through the King of Denmark

A despatch from Petrograd says: There is good reason to believe that within the past week the Kaiser has proposed peace to Russia. The Bourse Gazette says that an overture has been made to the Czar through the King of Denmark. Needless to say, Russia emphatically declined to consider the offer.

To the failure of the German military power to envelop Russia's Vistula armies there has been added, therefore, the failure of her diplomacy to detach Russia from the allies.

Russia every day is putting herself better into shape for beginning the war over again and carrying it this time to a successful conclusion. The Government has conceded the right of free speech to the members of the Duma, and has allowed the leaders of industry to take part in the reorganization which is required to produce what the army needs.

The Ministers are urged to go a step further by releasing workmen from certain restrictions heretofore in force and associating them with the great national task of regeneration.

900 ENEMY VESSELS HAVE BEEN SUNK

Among the Number Lost Have Been Seven Large Steamers and a Dozen Sailing Ships

A despatch from Petrograd says: Russian destroyers in the Black Sea continue their devastating work upon the flotilla carrying supplies for Constantinople. Altogether over 900 enemy vessels have been burnt or sunk since the beginning of the war, among the number being several large steamers and a dozen sailing ships of a thousand tons each. Most of the vessels were, of course, small coasting craft, which counted on their insignificance to escape the vigilance of the Russian scout boats. Some were sunk at sea, but the majority were burnt at anchor or within easy reach of shore. Care has been taken also to destroy all boat building yards along the coast so that this small vessel trade upon which Constantinople is largely dependent for the necessaries of life may safely be regarded as having been extinguished.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES

Germans Make an Attempt to Capture Positions on Mountain Heights.

A despatch from Paris says: The army of the Crown Prince continued its efforts Saturday to find a weak spot in the French defences in the Argonne. For the first time since the fighting began ten days ago the Germans were able to deliver a strong infantry attack and penetrated the first line of French trenches, but they were immediately driven out.

The fighting in the Vosges was also of a desperate character, the enemy attempting to capture the peaks of Linge and Schratsmaennele on the French frontier. They delivered two violent attacks in the afternoon. In one of these attacks they approached the French line of trenches defending the summit, and were driven back by a bayonet charge.

The assailants suffered heavy losses, the corpses of hundreds of the enemy remaining in the network of the French wire entanglements.

The German forces in the Argonne attacked with great vigor again Sunday night and momentarily drove the French back in the western portion of the forest north of Fontaine Houiette. They were driven from their conquered trenches very shortly after, managing to retain only a listening post. At Fille Morte they were successful, seizing a considerable length of trenches, but in the end being able to hold only 30 metres. In the Vosges, where the Germans attacked yesterday with extreme violence, the French troops were entirely victorious.

SIX OF CREW DROWNED IN TORPEDOED TRAWLER.

A despatch from London says: The trawler Grimbarian and the steamer Portia (433 tons), of Liverpool, were sunk on Thursday, presumably by a submarine. Six of the crew of the Grimbarian were drowned and four were rescued.

The British steamer Costello, of 891 tons net, has been sunk. The crew, with the exception of one man, who was drowned, has been saved.

MAJ.-GEN. VON BUELOW IS KILLED IN BATTLE.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: According to the Berlin newspapers, Major-Gen. von Buelow, brother of the commander of the Niemen army, was buried at Berlin. He had been mortally wounded in battle recently.

TURKS ATTACKED BY LAND AND SEA

Additional Ground Has Been Captured by the British on Gallipoli.

A despatch from London says: The allies have delivered another land and sea assault on the Turkish positions on Gallipoli Peninsula, and evidently won considerable ground.

The Turkish War Office admits the loss of ground, but claims that in another engagement the Ottomans captured some trenches from the allies.

A Constantinople despatch admits that the allies after long and violent preparation from land and sea advanced and made a number of attacks against the trenches on the Ottoman left wing, penetrating a portion of them, but claims that the Turks prevented the allies from constructing defences on the captured positions. Near Seddul-Bahr part of the foremost Turkish trenches were situated for a time between the Turkish firing line and that of the allies.

A Constantinople despatch says: "With full realization that the present Balkan negotiations threaten their last grip on Europe, the Turks are making feverish preparations to defend themselves from attack in the rear. The fortifications of the Adrianople-Lule Burgas-Tchataldja line, which are depended upon to hold back a Bulgarian invasion, are being hastily strengthened, despite repeated assurances from Sofia that Bulgaria will remain neutral. North of Constantinople the region about the Bosphorus and the Black Sea has been closed to foreigners. The Turkish forts there are being rebuilt to check the Russians should Slav transports succeed in landing troops to co-operate with the Bulgarians in an attack on the Ottoman capital.

GRANTED ALL DEMANDS OF KRUPP WORKERS

A despatch from Geneva says: Advices from Essen say that all the demands of the employes of the Krupp works have been granted, and that a serious strike has thus been averted. The German military authorities brought great pressure on the Krupp administration to this end.

Many of the skilled workmen during the early part of the troubles refused to continue at their machines; some of them entered the army and were sent to the Russian front. Others in the ammunition department were replaced by women. There was no strike among the engineers and draughtsmen. The serious situation, which was admitted even by the Frankfurter Zeitung, seems now to have passed.

RUBBISH IN RUSSIAN AMMUNITION CASES

Czar's Armies Terribly Handicapped by Activity of German Agents in Munition Factories

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail quotes a traveller who has just returned from a trip through Russia and the Scandinavian countries as saying that he was greatly surprised to find one of the Russian hospitals occupied by women soldiers wearing military uniforms. He says these women had not been enrolled in the fighting regiments, but had been serving in the transportation corps and the commissary. They had been under fire during the retreat.

The Daily Mail's informant was not able to learn details about the Russian casualties, but quotes Russian officers as asserting that the Czar's armies were terribly handicapped. Thousands of cases of ammunition when opened at the front were found to contain rubbish, he declares. This is attributed to the activity of German agents in the Russian munition factories.